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The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS---$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
JOB PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT
Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business and promptly executes
WEDDING CARDS, VISITING CARDS, BUSINESS CARDS, BALL CARDS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, BILLS OF FARE, WINE CARDS, LAW CARDS AND POINTS, POSTERS, HANDBILLS, PROGRAMMES, BILLHEADS, DODGERS, STATEMENTS, PAMPHLETS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, ETC.
In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

"The Glorious Fourth."

THE BOY'S RESOLVE.

Breathes there a boy with soul so dead
Who never to himself hath said
Away along in May:
"I'll save my cash that I may buy
Some crackers loud and rockets high,
To wake the echoes in the sky,
On Independence Day?"

THE CHICKEN'S FOURTH.

"I'm afraid o' the Fourth of July,"
Clucked a chicked who lived in Delhi;
"So I'll pack up my grip,
With my sunshade and skip,
And away to the city I'll fly."

LEO AND THE FOURTH.

That July is the month of the Lion
Zodiacal writers have written,
But the Lion that I have my eye on—
He represents Britain—
Had trouble in saving his bacon
One day in July
Gone by.
So a statement like this
Cum gano salis
Must be taken.

THE AFTERMATH.

Alas, when the day has gone by,
How heavy and heartfelt the sigh.
As the bills all come in
For the fireworks and din,
And we find the fun costs mighty hign.
And the boy, as with pain he is tossed
O'er his pillow, then reckons the cost
Which the day's sport imposed,
In his both optics closed
And the finger or two he has lost.

MAY'S PRISONER.

"So Harry is really coming at last," said Mrs. Chapin, as her husband laid down a letter he had been reading and took up the newspaper. "Every summer for five years he has talked of it, but I am glad that his visit has been postponed until now, so that you," to her sister-in-law, "can help entertain him. Frank always said you two were meant for each other."

A scarlet flush rose to May Chapin's usually pale cheeks.

"What possessed the man to come here now?" she exclaimed. "He will spoil our visit together, and if I have been held up to him as half the paragon Frank has pictured him to me, we shall hate each other cordially. I almost hate him now!"

"I wouldn't, May," began Mrs. Chapin, who was an inveterate teaser; "it has always been a pet scheme of Frank's that you two should marry. Indeed, I think he only asked him here now so that he could make you acquainted."

"I won't stay. I'll go to Cousin Mason's until he is gone!" exclaimed May. "When will he be here, Frank!" to her brother.

"Who?" asked Frank innocently.

"Your paragon, Harry Briston.

"He? oh!"—referring to the letter which he placed carefully in his pocket—"he will be here on Saturday."

"On Saturday," repeated May, with a sigh of relief, "almost a week yet. How does he look, Frank?"

"Pretty well, I believe; he hasn't been ill," replied her brother.

"What is the use of being so hateful, Frank? you know what I mean," said Miss Chapin. "What is he like?"

"Opinions differ," replied Mr. Chapin. "Some think like his mother, some like his father."

May turned in mock despair to her sister-in-law.

"Cook mutton for dinner today, Carlie," she said; "Frank hates it."

"I wouldn't dare," replied Mrs. Chapin, "because after dinner I mean to ask Frank for some money to get us some new dresses before Harry comes."

"Don't ask, Carlie," replied Mr. Chapin, seriously; "I have to make up a large sum of money this week, and shall have hard work to do it. I am going to Trenton tomorrow to see about it. You and May may go with me if you wish."

"Of course I'll go," replied his wife; but Miss Chapin excused herself. "I have some letters to write before I go to Cousin Mason's," she said. "You go, Carlie, and I will write them tomorrow."

"Surely you are not going away because Harry is coming," exclaimed Mr. Chapin.

"Indeed I am," replied Miss Chapin. "I haven't heard anything but Harry! Harry! Harry! for the last five years. I know I shall hate him, and I hope I shall!"

"All right, sis," replied her brother. "Go, of course, if you wish," and an indescribable expression flashed into his eyes. "He will be here Saturday." A few moments later he looked up from the paper.

"Here is a chance to earn your dresses," he said. "See here!"

"Fifty dollars reward for the capture—or information leading to the capture—of Harry Wainlee, an insane gentleman who escaped from the Trenton asylum on Monday, and is supposed to have taken the road to Linton. Said patient is five feet eight, young, with dark hair and eyes; is clean shaven, with the exception of a heavy dark moustache. Not violent or dangerous unless contradicted or excited."

"Well," queried May, as her brother paused, "how will that help us?"

"Catch him," replied Mr. Chapin ironically.

"Oh!" replied May, with more than a hint of sarcasm in her tone, "I did not think of that; I wonder I did not think of it!"

The conversation soon turned upon the expected journey, and the escaped patient was not mentioned again until Mr. and Mrs. Chapin were leaving home the next morning.

"You are not afraid to stay alone, are you, May?" asked Mrs. Chapin.

"I am not alone," replied May. "Bridget is in the kitchen, and there are neighbors almost within call. Besides, what could happen?"

"The patient from the asylum might call," replied Mrs. Chapin.

May Chapin laughed. "I would much rather see him than Harry Briston," she said.

"What did I say that for?" she said half aloud as she watched them drive away. "I am afraid of that man and I do not want to see Harry Briston, but I can't stay here like a piece of goods in a shop window, and Frank ought to know it."

Later Bridget came with a pitiful story. Her mother was sick, could she go to her for one hour? And in the kindness of her heart Miss Chapin hurried away and bade her stay until night. Then as the gate banged behind Bridget's substantial figure, and Miss Chapin realized that she was really alone, she locked every door in the house.

But as the hours dragged by and nothing occurred, she grew weary of the stillness of the house, and unlocking a side door, stepped into the garden. She was bending over a rosebush when the click of the gate aroused her; she looked up and grew pale.

A young man of twenty-five, or thereabouts, was approaching. Even in her sudden alarm Miss Chapin felt a thrill of pity for the intruder.

It was too sad that one so young and handsome should be insane; for she had no doubt the man before her was the escaped lunatic, the man that had kept her in fear all day. A gentleman evidently, and the advertisement had described him well. But when his dark eyes met her own she could scarcely believe that the light of reason had fled. Magnetic eyes they were, that drew her thought into words before their owner had uttered a sentence.

"I—I—have been expecting you all day," she faltered.

A look of surprise came into the gentleman's face.

May noticed the change in his expression.

"Oh, dear," she thought, "perhaps I ought not to have said that, I am afraid he doesn't like it. I must say something else." She hesitated and coughed.

"Of course, I'm glad to see you," she began. "Frank, my brother, was telling me all about you this morning. How handsome and nice you were, and all that, you know," she added hastily, fearing that he might, with the cunning of the insane, guess the purport of her brother's communication.

The gentleman stood gravely regarding her; he did not look dangerous, and the great wave of pity that swept over the girl's heart sent the tears to her heart. If she could but secure him in some way—not for the reward, no such unworthy motive moved her, but to save him from aimless, helpless wandering, perhaps from death, and to restore him to his friends. She looked about helplessly; her eyes fell upon a jar of preserved fruit placed in the open window of the pantry to cool. A bright thought came to her just as the gentleman spoke:

"I am Harry—"

"Yes, yes, I know!" she interrupted, "I knew you were coming. I—I was going to carry these preserves down cellar." She dragged the jar from the window ledge as she spoke. "They are so heavy I won't you please carry them for me! That is, you know, if you would just as lief," she added hastily.

The gentleman stepped forward and took the jar.

"Certainly," he replied courteously, his grave eyes regarding her, "which way, please?"

"Down these steps if you will be so kind, please; my brother had an outside cellar door put in under this side porch. A fortunate thing, and very convenient."

"I shouldn't think such steep stairs very convenient," said the gentleman.

"Oh! dear, no, you are right. They are not convenient," replied Miss Chapin quickly. "Would you please put the jar in a cupboard you will find down there? You don't mind the dark, do you? you are not afraid of it? I mean," she explained confusedly, "you can see in the dark, can't you?"

The gentleman, half way down the narrow stairs, paused and seemed about to speak, but his words were lost in the clang of the lock on the door as Miss Chapin banged it to and turned the key. Then she sank down on the porch step, weak and trembling.

Usually the first thought that comes after some great danger or excitement is trivial.

"Now," said Miss Chapin to herself, "he will have a paroxysm and break the preserve jar!"

There was a few moments of suspense while she waited for some sound to announce the arrival of the expected paroxysm, but all was silent. She began to feel a sense of relief, almost of exhilaration. Then the face of her prisoner appeared behind the screen in the small square ventilator in the wall near the door. He watched her a moment or two before attracting her attention.

"I have put the jar where you told me to," he said, "now may I come out?"

"Oh! do stay a little longer, please. I'd so like to have you stay until my brother comes, if you please. He'll be so glad to see you! You will, won't you? And it is cooler down there than anywhere else. There is a bench down there and you can lie down and go to sleep. It will do your poor head so much good. There," she added coaxingly, "go away from the window now. I don't want to talk any more now."

How glad she was that she had fastened the inside doors, else he might find his way up into the kitchen. The face disappeared, and she grew courageous, and presently went into the house and opening the piano began to play soft airs that she fancied might soothe her prisoner to slumber. "I will not tell Frank and Carlie until they are rested," she thought."

They came before she expected them. Carlie's face wore a conscious look, and Frank glanced about the parlor expectantly.

"Why, May," he began, "where is Harry? He came this afternoon and Carlie and I stayed away so that you two might get acquainted. Have you captured him?"

May's face was a picture of dismay as a hint of the truth flashed upon her.

"I—I'm afraid I have, Frank," she stammered. "He—he is shut down cellar with the vegetables. I thought it was the insane man."

And without another word, but with an I'll-get-even-with-you look at her brother, she ran up the stairs, followed by Frank's shouts of laughter, and shut herself into her room.

Half an hour later Carlie tapped at the door.

"Come down, now, May," she said, "Frank has smoothed the way for you and has left Mr. Briston in the parlor alone. Come, you must apologize before,—" with a spice of mischief in her tone— "you go to Cousin Mason's."

May went down, and, as Frank afterwards said, made her apologies like a man. That they were accepted may be inferred from the fact that when, six weeks later, she made her intended visit to Cousin Mason, she was Harry Briston's promised wife.

Dick, the Seagull.

It is well known that birds return year after year to build their nests in the same place, often in the same tree. The Boston Transcript reports a more surprising case, in which a winter visitor from the north, a seagull, has been known to manifest a similar local attachment.

It is twenty years since Dick first came aboard the lightship which lifts and dips over Brenton's reef, the roughest bit of water in Narragansett Bay, and one of the most dangerous spots upon the Atlantic coast. For twenty years he has shared what the crew had to eat; has been their gentle and affectionate pet; has taken his part of the weather and enjoyed it all.

At just such a time every spring he has disappeared, to spend the summer on his native shores, but every autumn has found him back again for the fierce and dreary winter.

He never returned looking so worn and out-of-feather as he did last autumn. Age is telling on him, and for three or four springs the sailors have watched his departure with sad misgivings.

What a Wannigan Is.

A wannigan is a flat-bottomed boat on which a house is built, according to the financial ability of the owner, and many of those in the West are well built and very comfortable and cosily furnished. Some stand high above the river at its ordinary stage, and in case of high water are supposed to float. Others were built below the bank near the water's edge and raised several feet by means of blocks and posts. With the water very near the floors no danger was apprehended by the occupants, but the current brought down logs and debris.

Yesterday the frail underpinnings on one side of some half dozen wannigans were knocked out, and they ignominiously toppled over in the water, piling furniture, crockery and occupants in confusion. Then the water came in and added to the work of destruction. The wannigans might have floated on an even keel, but they were never built to be launched with only half the ways knocked out.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

Proceedings of the National Convention at Omaha.

General Weaver, of Iowa, Nominated for the Presidency.

The National Convention of the People's party met at 10 o'clock A. M. in the Coliseum at Omaha, Neb. Long before the hour of gathering the vast convention hall was crowded with visitors, but the delegates were late in getting to the place of meeting.

By 11 o'clock the part of the hall allotted to delegates was fairly well filled, most of the 1776 delegates being present, but in much confusion. The convention was called to order shortly after 11.

Chairman Taubeneck, of the National Commission, announced that the first National Convention of the People's party was now convened in regular session. Prayer was offered by Rev. Benjamin Diffenbacher, a well known Alliance man.

"The next thing in order," said Chairman Taubeneck, "will be an address of welcome by George P. Bemis, Mayor of the city of Omaha." After Mayor Bemis had spoken, three cheers were given for him. Then Mr. Taubeneck said:

"Ladies and gentlemen of the convention, I desire to introduce to you the hero of the Alliance movement from its earliest days, Ben Terrill."

Prolonged cheers greeted Mr. Terrill's appearance and at the conclusion of his speech Chairman Taubeneck announced the list of temporary officers selected by the National Committee and those officers were chosen by acclamation.

C. H. Ellington, of Georgia, was introduced as Temporary Chairman, and at once made his speech of acceptance.

The Chairman's reference to the deceased President of the great farmer's organization was received with cheers and when a picture of President Polk was handed to him by Chairman Wilson, of the North Carolina delegation, and hoisted into view the vast convention with one accord arose and showed their reverence for the dead leader.

At the conclusion of the Chairman's speech Mrs. Todd, of Michigan, stepped to the front of the platform to present Chairman Ellington with a gavel which, she explained, was carved by the wife of Ben Terrill from a piece of the tree planted by Washington at Mount Vernon.

Chairman Ellington replied, and the roll of States was called to report their members of the Committee on Credentials, and at 1:25 the convention adjourned until three o'clock.

At the opening of the afternoon session messages of congratulation were read from various party leaders.

Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota, was then introduced and spoke. After Donnelly's speech the Alabama boy orator, J. C. Manning, and Alexander Campbell, of La Salle, Ill., addressed the meeting.

A resolution was adopted to the effect that when the convention at the close of the afternoon session adjourn it be to meet again at 2:30 Sunday afternoon to participate in the memorial services for the late Colonel L. L. Polk, of North Carolina, and the late Rev. Gilbert Delameter, of Cincinnati, and that the doors be thrown open to the general public.

The Committee on Resolutions was then announced. Cyclone Davis made a speech. The Committee on Credentials reported no contest. The Committee on Rules reported. Honore J. Jaxon, of Chicago, spoke. The convention adjourned at 6:30 till 8 o'clock Monday morning.

At the opening of the convention on Monday morning the Chairman of the Credentials Committee reported that there were no contested seats, and then the Committee on Permanent Organization submitted the following report: For Permanent Chairman, H. L. Loucks, South Dakota; for Permanent Secretary, J. W. Hayes, New Jersey.

Following this was also a long list of Vice-Chairmen, each State being represented. The report was unanimously adopted.

Chairman Loucks, on being presented, received an enthusiastic welcome. He is a one-legged veteran, and while speaking supported himself on his crutch. When he had finished, a recess until 2 P.M. was taken. After recess the convention, after a long debate, passed a resolution to adjourn until 8 P. M.

At the evening session a resolution was introduced of sympathy with the Knights of Labor in their fight against the Rochester clothing men, upon which Ignatius Donnelly spoke among others. The resolution was adopted.

A resolution declaring against the presence of public officers, naming Senators, Congressmen, members of Legislatures, at conventions was reported from the Resolutions Committee, and passed without discussion. Then came the roll call of States for the presentation of candidates for President. General James B. Weaver, of Iowa; Senator Kyle, of South Dakota; General Field, of Virginia, Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota; and Mann Page, of Virginia, were nominated. Then the voting began and General Weaver was nominated on the first ballot.

Weaver had 995 votes; Kyle, 275; Norton, 1; Page, 1.

The nomination was made unanimous.

Nominations for Vice-President were next in order. General Field, of Virginia, and Ben Terrell, of Texas, were the candidates, and Field was nominated on the first ballot, the vote standing: Field, 733; Terrell, 554. Field made a brief address, and General Weaver was brought from his hotel to the platform, where he grasped the hand of his colleagues, while the delegates cheered for "our next President." The convention then adjourned sine die.

The Platform Adopted.

The preamble of the platform adopted declares that the convention met in the midst of a Nation brought to the verge of moral, political and material ruin. Corruption dominates the ballot box, the Legislatures, the Congress and touches even the ermine of the Bench. The people are demoralized; most of the States have been compelled to isolate the voters at the polling places to prevent the universal intimidation or bribery. The newspapers are largely subsidized or muzzled; public opinion silenced; business protracted; our homes covered with mortgages; labor impoverished, and the land concentrating in the hands of the capitalists, and the fruits of the toil of millions are boldly stolen to build up colossal fortunes for a few. Silver has been demonetized to add to the purchasing power of gold by decreasing the value of all forms of property, as well as human labor, and the supply of currency is purposely abridged to fatten usurpers, bankrupt enterprise and enslave industry.

We declare, therefore: First—That the union of the Labor forces of the United States, this day consummated, shall be permanent and perpetual; may its spirit enter into all hearts, to the salvation of the Republic and the uplifting of mankind.

Second—Wealth belongs to him who creates it, and every dollar taken from industry, without an equivalent, is robbery.

We believe that the time has come when the railroad corporations will either own the people or the people must own the railroads; and should the Government enter upon the work of owning and managing any or all railroads, we should favor an amendment to the Constitution by which all persons engaged in the Government service shall be placed under a Civil Service regulation of the most rigid character, so as to prevent the increase of the power of the National administration by the use of such additional Government employes.

We demand a National currency, safe, sound and flexible, issued by the General Government only, a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that without the use of banking corporations, a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution, direct to the people, at a tax not to exceed two per cent. per annum, to be provided as set forth in the Sub-Treasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance, or some better system; also by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvements.

We demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of sixteen to one.

We demand that the amount of the circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than $50 per capita.

We demand a graduated income tax.

We believe that the moneys of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all National and State revenues shall be limited to the necessary expenses, economically and honestly administered.

We demand that postal savings banks be established by the Government for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the Government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people.

The telegraph and telephone, like the post-office system, being a necessity for the transmission of news, should be owned and operated by the Government in the interest of the people.

The land, including all the natural sources of wealth, is the heritage of all the people and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All lands now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs and all lands now owned by aliens should be reclaimed by the Government and held for actual settlers only.

SUPPLEMENTARY RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, Other questions have been presented for our consideration, we hereby submit the following, not as a part of the platform of the People's Party, but as resolutions expressive of the sentiment of this convention.

1. Resolved, That we demand a free ballot and a fair count in all elections, and pledge ourselves to secure it to every legal voter without Federal intervention through the adoption of the States of the unperverted Australian or secret ballot system.

2. Resolved, That the revenue derived from a graduated income tax should be applied to the reduction of the burden of taxation now resting upon the domestic industries of this country.

3. Resolved, That we pledge our support to fair and liberal pensions to ex-Union soldiers and sailors.

4. Resolved, That we condemn the fallacy of protecting American labor under the present system, which opens our ports to the pauper and criminal classes of the world, and crowds out our wage earners; and we denounce the present ineffective laws against contract labor, and demand the further restriction of undesirable emigration.

5. Resolved, That we cordially sympathize with the efforts of organized workingmen to shorten the hours of labor, and demand a rigid enforcement of the existing eight hour law on Government work; and we ask that a penalty clause be added to the said law.

6. Resolved, That we regard the maintenance of a large standing army of mercenaries, known as the Pinkerton system, as a menace to our liberties, and we demand its abolition; and we condemn the recent invasion of the Territory of Wyoming by the hired assassins of plutocracy, assisted by Federal officials.

7. Resolved, That we commend to the favorable consideration of the people and to the reform press the legislative system known as the Initiative and Referendum.

8. Resolved, That we favor a constitutional provision limititing the office of President and Vice-President to one term, and providing for the election of Senators of the United States by a direct vote of the people.

9. Resolved, That we oppose any subsidy or National aid to any private corporation for any purpose.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

ANSON is playing a poor first for Chicago.

THE Baltimores have yet to win their first game from Brooklyn.

O'HANLON is back in the field for Baltimore, but is not yet quite his old self.

MCLEANE, Staley, Gleason and Weyhing are the leading winning pitchers.

WELCH, late of the New Yorks, is pitching winning ball for the Troy Club.

SINCE Decoration Day the attendance has materially diminished in every Eastern city.

GLEASON is still pitching winning ball for St. Louis, and is easily the star of that team.

WARD and Corcoran, of Brooklyn, make double plays with wonderful precision and quickness.

THE year of a Presidential election is usually an off one for baseball. It is the case this year.

RICHARDSON'S work at short for Washington has been simply phenomenal. He leads the country.

FOUR opponents have outbatted Boston in their series, viz., Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and St. Louis.

MANY of the high salaried stars will be asked to accede to a reduction in their salaries under the new order of things.

THE Bostons recently changed from the time honored red stockings to blue. No wonder they struck a streak of bad luck.

IT has been suggested that if the professional baseball managers would set their men to playing lacrosse in the spring there would be less bellows-mending in running the bases.

CLARKSON, Nichols, Lowe, Quinn, Stivetts and Tucker, of the Boston team, have consented to accept reduction of salary. Kelly was granted further time to say what he would do.

AT Washington, Richardson accomplished a very pretty triple play. He caught a line hit, ran and touched second base, and then threw to first to cut off the runner who was trying to return back to that point.

AT Cleveland, during a practice game of baseball, John Carey, while at bat, was struck in the neck by a swiftly pitched ball from one Sells. He fell to the ground and died in a few minutes. Carey was twenty-one years of age and a peddler by occupation.

THERE has been lots of talk that the double championship season is not popular, but there is no such complaint from the company of tail-enders. To them the second season is but the opening of the gates to the promised land from which they have been barred on account of hard luck, bad umpires and sick players.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Boston	50	20	.714	Washing'n	33	38	.465
Brooklyn	46	25	.648	New York	31	38	.449
Philad'lp'a	45	25	.643	Chicago	28	37	.431
Cincinnati	38	29	.567	St. Louis	28	41	.406
Cleveland	37	31	.544	Louisville	28	44	.389
Pittsburg	35	37	.486	Baltimore	17	51	.250

REVOLUTION IN HONDURAS.

The Whole North Coast in the Hands of the Insurgents.

The steamer Joseph Oteri, Jr., which was seized by the Honduranian insurgents under Colonel Nuila, has just arrived at the quarantine station New Orleans, La. She reports that the north coast is completely in the hands of the revolutionists, and the merchants and people generally being in sympathy with the revolution business is progressing as usual. Her officers confirm the reported capture of Truxillo and the Commandate, General Munoz. Secretary Partillo and several others were killed. One of the attacking party was also killed.

An attempt was also made to take Ruatan, which was frustrated, with the loss of the ship's boats. The vessel returned to Truxillo, whence she proceeded to Ceiba with troops and Colonel Nuila still on board. The steamer was then released.

The revolution is led by the best men of the republic. Forced taxes levied by General Munoz on the principal merchants have been returned by Colonel Nuila, which has had the effect of increasing his popularity with the people.

SIXTEEN LIVES LOST.

The Peter Stuart Goes to Pieces on Nova Scotian Rocks.

The ship Peter Stuart, Captain Hughes from St. John, for Liverpool, deal-laden, struck on the rocks, off Chebogue Point, Nova Scotia, and went to pieces.

The crew with the captain's wife and child attempted to escape in boats, and on a raft. One of the boats capsized, and the occupants were drowned including Mrs. Hughes and the boy. The raft broke up and only three of its burden were rescued. The captain and eleven sailors out of twenty-eight souls, all told, were saved.

LATER NEWS.

PRESIDENT AND MRS. HARRISON left Washington by special train on their way to Loon Lake in the Catskills, where Mrs. Harrison will pass the summer.

JONES, the colored man who murdered Mrs. Tierney, was taken from the jail at Weston, W. Va., and hanged by a mob.

THE Democratic State Convention of Kansas met at Topeka, and nominated a full State ticket. The platform approves the nomination of Cleveland and Stevenson, and endorses the declarations of the Chicago Convention. It also declares prohibition to be a failure.

THE Sergeant-at-Arms of the House sent ninety-seven telegrams to absent members, urging their speedy return to Washington in connection with the consideration of the Free Coinage bill.

THE news from Homestead, Penn., caused a great deal of excitement at Washington. Bulletins were sent by the Western Union Telegraph Company over the private wire to the President. The Secretary of War and several other members of his Cabinet were with the President when the news came of open hostilities. The Western Union Telegraph Company also sent bulletins to the Cabinet officers at the various departments.

THE non-union men employed by the stevedores were attacked at Buffalo, N. Y., by 200 striking union men, who pelted them with brickbats. A riot ensued and several men were injured. Six rioting strikers were arrested.

JOHN DOWNWOOD, a Brooklyn (N. Y.) newspaper compositor, fatally shot and stabbed his wife and then fired two pistol bullets into his own head, inflicting a mortal wound.

THE White Squadron took the Massachusetts Naval Battalion down Boston Bay for big gun practice. On the Chicago, as guests of Admiral Walker, were Governor and Mrs. Russell, General Dalton, General Donahue and Colonels Cunningham and Russell of the Governor's staff, and several city officials.

THE President and Mrs. Harrison arrived at their cottage at Loon Lake, N. Y.

THE eleventh international Convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor held a three days' session at the Madison Square Garden, New York City. The afternoon and evening sessions were attended by an average of 15,000 people and as many more were turned away.

SENATORS WARREN AND CAREY, of Wyoming, were hung in effigy at Ogden, Utah, by indignant citizens for voting against the free coinage of silver in the United States Senate.

WILLIAM HELMS, of Fulton, Mich., an insane man, murdered his wife with a knife and a hammer, and then cut his own throat.

CHARLES J. CRISP, Speaker of the House of Representives, has been renominated for Congress at Cordele, Ga.

THE special committee of the House of Representatives which investigated the Pension Bureau has made a report recommending that the House pass a resolution demanding the removal of Green B. Raum from the office of Pension Commissioner.

THE French battleship Hoche collided with the steamer Marshal Canrobert, which plies between Bona, Algeria and Marseilles, and the latter foundered. In the confusion attending the wreck two soldiers and three children were drowned.

THE losses by the recent floods at Matanzas, Cuba, are estimated at $1,169,000.

THIRTY-ONE bandits were killed on the southeastern frontier of Chile by cavalry sent from Santiago.

ISAAC COOKE and Louis Colton, cotton brokers of Liverpool, England, have failed with liabilities of $3,750,000.

THE SOUTH'S DEVELOPMENT

New Industries Started During the Past Three Months.

The Tradesman in its review of the industrial development of the South during the second quarter of 1892, reports a total of 758 new industries incorporated and established and 213 contemplated and in process of formation, making a total of 971 established and contemplated against 869 for the corresponding quarter of 1891 and 1331 for the same period in 1890.

During the quarter the Tradesman reports the establishment of agricultural implement works, Texas having three and Georgia one; two barrel factories were established in Tennessee; six boot and shoe factories were erected, two in Georgia, two in Virginia, one each in Kentucky and Tennessee; breweries, five, one each in Alabama, Kentucky, Tennessee, Texas and West Virginia; brick and tile works, twenty-six, Texas leading with six, Georgia five, Tennessee four, South Carolina three, West Virginia three, Alabama two, Kentucky and Virginia one each.

The development of the canning industry is shown by the fact that twenty-nine plants were established, Georgia leading with seven, the balance being distributed among other Southern States; twenty-six compresses and gins have been erected, Texas leading with fifteen, Alabama and Georgia having three each. Activity in the establisment of textile plants is shown by the fact that fifty-nine have been established during the quarter, North Carolina being credited with sixteen, South Carolina twelve, Georgia eleven, Alabama eight, two each in Kentucky, Mississippi and Tennessee and one in Louisiana. This is an increase in this industry over the corresponding quarter of last year of twenty-five.

Only fourteen development and improvement companies have been established during the quarter as against sixty-two for the same period of last year; thirty-three electric light plants have been established during the quarter, as against twenty-nine for the second quarter of 1891. The establishment of flouring and grist mills has shown a decided increase, there having been fifty established as against eighteen for the same quarter last year; Tennessee leads with fourteen, Texas following closely with twelve, others being distributed. The establishment of foundries and machine shops has about held its own the last quarter, forty being reported, eight being credited to Alabama, seven to Georgia and six to Tennessee.

The manufacture of pig iron in the South is attracting outside investors on account of exceptional advantages offered, as is shown by the establishment of sixteen furnaces for this quarter as against eight for the second quarter last year. Twenty-one ice factories have been established and forty-four mining and quarrying companies have been organized. Nine natural gas and oil companies have been organized and four oil mills have been established, half of the number being in Texas. The phosphate industry shows a falling off for the current quarter as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1891, fourteen companies having been organized as against thirty-seven in the last year. The woodworking industry shows a decided increase, 192 plants being reported for the quarter, this number being very generally distributed among different States. One hundred and five miscellaneous plants are reported, making a creditable total for the quarter of 971.

IT is confidently expected that there will be 60,000 men in line at the forthcoming parade of the G. A. R. in Washington.

WORLD'S FAIR NOTES.

RUSSIA will make a very extensive exhibit at the World's Fair.

THE mineral exhibit at the World's Fair promises to be incomparably finer than any ever before made either in this country or abroad.

KENTUCKY will make at the World's Fair an exhibit of tobacco in all its forms from the seed up to the matured and manufactured leaf.

GREAT BRITAIN, France, Germany, and in fact many other foreign Nations, are asking, and almost insisting, that more space be granted for their exhibits at the World's Fair.

AN exact fac simile of the San Louis Ray Mission, perhaps the finest and most celebrated of all the famed old mission ruins in Southern California, will be seen at the World's Fair.

IT is reported that King Alexander, of Servia, has decided to visit the World's Fair next year. He is sixteen years old and son of the much-talked of ex-King Milan and ex-Queen Natalie.

A BUFFALO (N. Y.) man proposes to furnish the World's Fair with an attraction in the shape of a collection of snakes. He claims to be able to show as many as 2000 different varieties.

A GROUP of Caribs from the Lesser Antilles, descendants of the cannibal race discovered by Columbus on his second voyage, will be at the World's Fair, engaged in making baskets and in other native industries.

MORE than one thousand men are now at work on the mammoth Manufacturers' building for the World's Fair. The total number of workmen at Jackson Park now exceeds 7000. It will probably be increased to 10,000 or more.

AN agent of the Turkish Government is on his way to Chicago to superintend the construction of the Ottoman pavilion and a Turkish village for the World's Fair. Accompanying him are native masons who will build the pavilion.

THE Swiss National Council has appropriated $24,000 for an exhibit at the World's Fair of the Swiss watch-making industry. It also approved subsidies for exhibits of other industries, including female work in the manufacturing line.

ONE of the novel exhibits in Machinery Hall at the World's Fair will be a model paper mill. It will be in active operation and will show all the processes of paper-making from the pulp to the finished card, which will be in the form of a World's Fair souvenir.

THE Kentucky building at the World's Fair will be a typical representation of a Southern colonial mansion, one of the distinctive features of which is great pillared porches or verandas. Exclusive of these porches the building will measure about seventy-five by ninety feet.

THE American Ostrich Company has sent to Chicago for exhibition at the World's Fair thirty birds from its ostrich farm at Fall Brook, San Diego County, California. The ostriches have been sent in thus early in order that they may become thoroughly acclimated by the time the Fair opens and appear at their best.

THE Washington World's Fair Commission has arranged to make a very complete fish exhibit. It will include all kinds of deep sea and inland species of fish, oysters, clams, crabs, lobsters and other crustaceans, turtles, frogs, snakes and other reptiles, specimens of aquatic mammals such as sea otter, seals, fishes, beavers, muskrats, etc.; fish-eating birds and their nests and eggs, and fishing boats and apparatus.

THE Jelly palace, which the women of California will prepare for the World's Fair exhibit, will be sixteen by twenty feet and twenty-five feet high, with two open doors approached by three marble steps. The frame work will be of wire. On this will be firmly placed several thousand jelly glasses —cups, globes, prisms, etc.,—filled with jelly of many shades of color, arranged in artistic and beautiful designs. The interior will be brilliantly illuminated by electricity. The cost of the frame work and glasses alone is estimated at $2700.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

In the Senate.

124TH DAY.—The Stewart Free Silver bill was passed by a vote of twenty-nine to twenty-five.

125TH DAY.—Further disagreement with the House provision for the G. A. R. encampment was ordered——Mr. Manderson introduced a bill to create a National highway commission, to consist of two Senators, five Representatives, the Secretaries of War, Agriculture and Interior, the Postmaster-General, the Attorney-General and an associate member from each State and Territory.

126TH DAY.—A bill increasing the pensions of those who lost a limb was passed ——The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was reported.

127TH DAY.—Conference reports on the Indian Appropriation bill, the Military Academy bill, the Legislative Appropriation bill, the Postoffice Appropriation bill and the bill approving the funding act of Arizona were presented and agreed to ——The Anti-Option bill was reported without recommendation——Messrs. Palmer, Voorhees and Hale debated the Homestead (Penn.) riots.

In the House.

145TH DAY.—The conference report on the Agricultural Appropriation bill was agreed to——The measure allowing thirty days leave of absence to employes in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing was passed. After four hours' debate the bills limiting the hours of daily service of the laborers and mechanics employed upon the public works of the United States and the District of Columbia was also passed——At 5:10 o'clock the House took a recess until 8 o'clock when pension bills were considered.

146TH DAY.—The entire day's session was occupied with the discussion of numerous conference reports.

147TH DAY.—The day was consumed in filibustering against the reference of the Silver bill to the Coinage Committee.

148TH DAY.—Mr. Caminetti introduced a resolution authorizing the appointment by the Speaker of a committee of five members to investigate and report on the causes of the strike at Homestead (Penn.) mills and the conditions producing the same——There was further filibustering against the Silver bill.

149TH DAY.—The Silver bill was referred to the Coinage Committee——A debate was had on the Homestead (Penn.) riot——Mr. Rockwell submitted the conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill and it was agreed to.

DEATH IN FLAMES.

Mrs. Broderick and Her Three Children Suffocated.

Mrs. Annie Broderick and her three children were suffocated in a fire, which was caused by the explosion of a lamp at No. 67 East 113th street, New York City. The fire was discovered at 3:40 o'clock, but before the engines could reach the house the flames had gained such headway that it was impossible to rescue the inmates. The dead children are: Mary, five years; Richard, eighteen months, and John, nine months.

Mrs. Broderick was a widow, a hard-working and good looking woman. The house in which she and the children lived is a little squatter's shanty, with a floor measuring 12x16 feet, and a low ceiling.

There is a little attic overhead. It was used as a sleeping place. There was only room for one bed there, and into that the little family crept every night by the rickety ladder that led to the attic.

TRIPLE TRAGEDY IN TEXAS.

Farmer Pierce Kills His Wife, His Hired Man and Himself.

M. M. Pierce, a farmer living near Pottsboro, in Grayson County, Texas, suspected Morgan E. Pack, his farm hand, and Mrs. Pierce of being too intimate. Pierce shot Pack dead with a rifle, and then cut his wife's throat.

Then, dragging his wife's body into the house, he lay down by her side and cut his own throat.

THE LABOR WORLD.

FARM help is in great demand in North Dakota.

THE California miners are endeavoring to secure a uniform code of mine signals.

THE building trades of Chicago were seriously affected by reason of the heavy rains.

GRAVEL roofers in Chicago won an eight-hour working day after a strike of a few hours.

GANGS of Japanese are now employed by railroad construction companies in the Northwest.

ORGANIZED labor in Toledo, Ohio, has gained every contest it entered into during the last two years.

THERE is an increased employment of labor in a large number of factories in the New England States.

IT is probable that three or perhaps four ship yards will be established on the Lakes during the next twelve months.

THERE is a noticeable improvement in the smaller industries, west of the Mississippi River, growing out of the favorable agricultural conditions.

THE granite lockout in the stone industry in the New England States and the sympathetic strike of pavers and rammers in New York City entered upon its eleventh week with the men as firm as ever.

OF the 11,000,000 women in Italy nearly 2,000,000 are employed in industrial pursuits and over 3,000,000 in agriculture. In the silk industry, for instance, there are 117,000 women employed and but 17,700 men.

THE Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen admitted 1133 new members in May, and

The North Carolinian.

Published Every Wednesday.

For terms and advertising rates see first page.

Communications relative to and of the interest of the Albemarle District solicited.

FOR PRESIDENT:
BENJAMIN HARRISON,
Of Indiana.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
WHITELAW REID,
Of New York.

FOR CONGRESS—FIRST DISTRICT:
CHARLES C. POOL,
Of Pasquotank.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET MEANS VICTORY.

The simple contrast of candidates and platforms, presented by the two parties for the National campaign of 1892, is sufficient to inspire every intelligent and patriotic citizen with renewed confidence in the sublime mission of the Republican party.

No candid and intelligent citizen, be he Republican, Democrat or a member of the Farmers' Alliance, can truthfully deny that the Republican party stands to-day more firmly than ever in support of those great principles and policies that are essential to the honor, happiness and advancement of the American people. It is the natural guardian of our National institutions and individual liberties. Its claim to this distinction cannot be successfully disputed. Its whole history as a party entitles it to this distinguished and inextinguishable honor.

It is the day of disaster that tests the devotion to principles in political parties as well as in individuals. The Democratic party has never suffered a severe and decisive defeat, but what it has changed or abandoned its platform, made a sort of Jonah of its principles, and by throwing them overboard sought to appease the popular wrath. Even in the present campaign the majority of Democratic leaders, if left to themselves, would have straddled the tariff issue, as they did the silver question.

This is not true of the Republican party. It was just as firm and faithful in the support of its distinctive principles after the defeat of 1884 as it was in previous periods of success, and has been since the splendid victory of less. It has never lowered its standard the fraction of an inch. It has moved steadily forward in the courageous and consistent advocacy of the great principles of protection to home industries, a free ballot honestly counted, and a sound and stable currency.

Such evidence of inherent strength and steadfastness of principle cannot fail to advance Republican cause in the affections and convictions of the people. The voters of the country are already turning to the Republican party as the safest, strongest and most sagacious exponent of the true American spirit.

THE NEW PARTY NOMINEES.

At the National Convention of the Peoples' Party at Omaha last week, Gen. James B. Weaver, of Iowa, was nominated for President, and Gen. James G. Field, of Virginia, was placed on the ticket for Vice President. Gen. Weaver was the Greenback candidate for President, in the National campaign of 1880, and Gen. Field was a leading officer in the Confederate Army. See synopsis of the proceedings on the first page.

THE SECRET BALLOT.

It is pointed out that the coming Presidential election will be the first of its kind to be decided by a secret ballot, as thirty-five States have adopted the Australian system. A corrupt politician may yet purchase a corrupt voter, but owing to the impossibility of his discovering whether the goods were delivered the probability of his trafficking in votes is much reduced.

July 20 has been chosen as the day for formally notifying Mr. Cleveland that he has been chosen to lead the democratic funeral procession in November. The solemn event will be conducted as quietly as possible and friends are requested kindly to omit flowers.

The exports of domestic goods from the United States to Cuba in the seven months since the reciprocity arrangement went into effect were $11,607,434 as compared with $7,981,888 in the same period of the previous year, an increase of $3,625,546.

Minneapolis, Chicago, Omaha and Cincinnati, four large cities, the four points from which Presidential candidates start in the '92 derby, and about the position they will go under the wire.

Kansas is harvesting the largest crop of wheat she ever produced. The men who farm for profit are getting in the grain; while the men who farm politics are getting in the soup.

The efforts of the Agricultural Department to introduce Indian corn in Europe as an article of food are meeting with considerable success, especially in Germany.

The Peoples' Party have called a State Convention on August 13th

MORE PRAISE FOR REPUBLICANISM AND PROTECTION.

The Bureau of the American Republics has been officially informed that the reciprocity commercial arrangements between the United States and Salvador, ratified by that Republic and proclaimed by the President, has met with the warmest praise and approval on the part of all in that country.

In 1889 the imports into the United States of horses, cattle, barley, sheep, hay, flaxseed, linseed and sesame amounted in value to $24,865,007. In 1891, under Republican protection, the imports of such articles amounted only to $10,780, 815—enlarging the market of our farmers to the extent of $14,084,292.

THE PENNSYLVANIA AFFAIR.

The serious and lamentable labor strike and collision in Pennsylvania is reported on the fourth page of the CAROLINIAN. It is not a question of politics, but it is before a people—one who are an organized body of men in a prosperous and highly civilized State shall be permitted to overthrow the reign of law in an entire community and maintain forcible possession of property which is not theirs.

President Harrison's attitude of magnanimity and conciliation, which is smoothing the small differences and binding his friends fast together to meet as the man the coming political contest, shows him again before the country as the man of strength and true statesmanship to be safe in leading a great party on to victory.

Gen. B. F. SHERMAN warned the Democratic Convention before Mr. Cleveland's nomination, that he did not know an ex-soldier in the State of New York who would vote for him. And no man in New York knows more ex-soldiers than Gen. Sherman.

The American House of Representatives which found so much fault with Speaker Reed's rules now finds that under its own rules business cannot be facilitated. The only way to accomplish anything is to suspend the rules. The people like to see the Democratic House

The exports of domestic merchandise from the United States to Cuba were $1,607,434 under the reciprocity arrangement went into effect, as compared with $7,981,888 for the corresponding period of the previous year.

Two names are emblematic of the Democratic party—not the Tammany Tiger, typifying political corruption, the other, the British Lion, standing for free trade and business depression.

Cleveland's free trade notions, according to Mill, have made every American workshop a Republican campaign headquarters. Now we would like to hear Grover's idea of the effect of Bill's free silver vote.

North Carolina's population is 1,617,947, of which 799,147 are males, and 818,788 females; the aggregate white being 1,055,382, and the total colored 583,565.

In almost every speech he makes President Harrison manages to utter some single sentence or phrase which includes a whole volume of meaning.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, July 8th, 1892.

It is evident that the democratic majority of the House intend to pass the free coinage bill. They say it is necessary for them to do so in order to retain their hold upon a number of Congressional districts in the west and south, and they rely upon Cleveland's well-known anti-silver sentiments to save them in the east. It will not be done, however, without a bitter parliamentary fight, but as Speaker Crisp has given the silver men assurances of his intention to aid them, there is little or no doubt of the final result. It is regarded as certain that the President who has taken advantage of the wrangle over the bill in the House to carry Mrs. Harrison to the Adirondacks, will veto it.

Members of the Cabinet and of Congress are taking the deepest interest in the labor troubles in Pennsylvania, although it is not a case in which the general Government or Congress can interfere, except by lending moral influence towards a settlement of the difficulties. Resolutions to investigate have been offered in the House and Senate.

Senator Allison this week introduced a concurrent resolution for the final adjournment of Congress on July 20, but it has little hope that it will get away as soon as that, unless a great change takes place very soon.

A good deal of interest is being taken about the probability of the election being thrown into the House because of the defection of the silver states from the Republican ticket. Few people can be found here who honestly believe that the voters of any state heretofore republican will prefer Weaver or Cleveland to Harrison; but allowing for the sake of argument that Mr. Harrison should lose all of the new States, Colorado, Nevada and Wisconsin and the five Michigan votes, and hold the other States he carried in 1888, he would get 225 electoral votes, which would be two more than would be necessary to elect him. Much of this talk about throwing the election into the House comes from the democrats who are using it as a means to conciliate the republicans who are inclined to favor the free coinage of silver of the possibility of the House, which, when voting by States, would be controlled by the silver men, electing a free coinage man, if there is a failure to elect in the electoral college.

To the Republicans of North Carolina.

Statesville, N. C., July 6, 1892.

We are on the eve of a Presidential campaign, one, too, of great moment to the country. Every man in this contest should feel called upon to do his individual duty. Only in that way can we expect Republican principles to triumph. We cannot fold our hands and expect this or that section to bring about the victory; to make it sure, every man must put his "shoulder to the wheel."

We have a prospect in North Carolina of effecting something Nationally this year, and I appeal, with faith, to the party not to let this opportunitunity go by unimproved. What we gain now, be it all we hope for or not, will be a foundation for the future.

As to the National situation, the Republican party is in a position and condition where its chances for success are decidedly the best. When it comes to deciding the policy of the country for the next four years on all the great issues of the day, there will be no trifling differences to interfere with Republicans entering unitedly into a successful contest against the Democratic party.

In this State the party is also in good position and condition to do more than usual. I want to see the advantages we have used with spirit. Local prejudices, if they exist, should be buried beneath patriotic pride, and the party as one man work for victory.

J. B. EAVES,
Ch'n State Rep. Ex. Com.

The Peoples' Party of Washington County.

The Peoples' Party of Washington County, met in convention on the 2nd, of July, and put the following ticket in the field: For Representative, Johnston J. Woodley; for Sheriff, Rufus Swain; for Treasurer, H. J. Williams; for Register of Deeds, Wm. M. Lawrence; for Surveyor, R. A. Phelps and for Coroner, B. F. Bailey.

The following county platform was adopted:

1. We endorse the Ocala and St. Louis platforms.

2. We demand the right of self-local government therefore we are in favor of electing our officers from the lowest to the highest in our State.

3. We demand that the public highways be kept up by taxation.

4. We demand more and better public schools.

5. We demand the abolition of the office of County Superintendent and the Educational Board, and the election by the people of three Examiners for each race, who shall receive for their pay fees, to be paid by applicant for teachership to be fixed by the Legislature.

6. We demand that the waters of North Carolina shall be free for our people, and that no rights or privileges shall be given or granted to any person or persons to their exclusive use.

A Clause In The Democratic Platform Based On Ignorance of History.

The Press.

The Democratic National Convention has adopted in its tariff platform this clause: "We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the federal government has no constitutional power to enforce and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only."

In 1789, on the third day of the first session of the First Congress which sat under the constitution, James Madison, of Virginia, offered a resolution reciting that specific duties should be levied on all importations of spirituous liquors, molasses, wines, teas, sugars, pepper, cocoa and spices, and an valorem duty on all other articles, a tonnage duty on all American vessels in which merchandize was imported and a higher tonnage rate on all foreign vessels. Accordingly the second act passed by the First Congress, inspired by Madison, supported by Hamilton, and approved by Washington, was a tariff act. The act declared it to be necessary for "the encouragement and protection of manufactures that duties be laid."

It should also be remembered that in this Congress which passed this protective tariff act were sixteen of the thirty-nine who signed the original Constitution, namely: John Langdon, Nicolas Gilman, William S. Johnson, Roger Sherman, Robert Morris, Thomas Fitzsimmons, William Few, Abraham Baldwin, Rufus King, William Paterson, George Clymer, Richard Bassett, George Read, Pierce Butler, Daniel Carroll and James Madison. Again, George Washington, another of the "thirty-nine," was then President of the United States, and as such approved and signed the act, thus completing its validity as a law, and showing that the federal government has a constitutional power to enforce and collect tariff duties levied to encourage and protect American industries.

Simmons Liver Regulator cures general debility and will give you a new lease on life.

Scotland Neck Democrat: Mr. J. C. Pittman has a cat that is 19 years old and has no teeth. He says he is certain of her age and expects to carry her to the World's Fair.

If you are dull and stupid you are bilious and need a tonic. Take Simmons Liver Regulator.

The State Agricultural Department is advised that the sorgum crop will be no larger than that of last year. There are many mills now in the State and the cane is readily handled. It will be some time before the cane ripens.

An excellent remedy for Dyspepsia—Simmons Liver Regulator.—C. Masterson, Sheriff of Bibb Co. G

30,000 Irishmen Who Will Vote For Harrison And Reid.

Mail and Express

Patrick Dwyer, of No. 75 Madison street, who has been a power in democratic politics in the Second Assembly District for the past twenty-five years, has announced his intention to vote the republican national ticket next fall.

"Yes," said Mr. Dwyer, "it is a fact that I have made up my mind to support Harrison. My reasons? Well, in the first place I have always been a democrat, and to my way of thinking Grover Cleveland is not a democrat. I thought he was one in 1884, and I organized a club in his behalf which did good work throughout the campaign.

"But he hadn't been in office six months before I saw he was no democrat. His administration was controlled by the New York *Times*, the *Evening Post* and the rest of the Mugwumps. How a democrat can support a man who is in the hands of such men is something I can't understand.

"I am an Irishman by birth and my sympathies are with Ireland in her struggles against England, Cleveland is pro-British from top to bottom. His treatment of Congressman Collins, of Massachusetts, showed that he cared nothing for Irishmen and everything for England. Irish-Americans haven't forgotten that. Men can be fooled and deceived once, but it is a hard matter to deceive them the second time. We know Cleveland and he certainly will not be able to delude Irish-Americans into voting for him again.

"A few days after John C. Sheanan was appointed Police Commissioner I told him that if Cleveland were nominated 30,000 Irish-Americans in this State would abandon the democracy and vote the republican ticket. The people are wiser now than they were a few years ago. They read the papers and judge for themselves. They can't be led around by the nose by political leaders, and objectionable candidates cannot be forced upon them.

"No Quorum."

Progressive Farmer.

The United States Congress is a disgrace to our people. After all the talk about negligence, inattention, dishonesty and everything else, it seems that nothing can be done to induce the members, a majority of them at least, to act the part of gentlemen. It is a regular thing to find "no quorum present" throughout the proceedings. We believe that there are honest men in Congress. Some of them attend to their business. But a large majority fritter away their time in debauchery, idleness and in looking after private business. There is danger in a continuance of this, and unless eyesights is, or a change is made, this country will regret its own acts in retaining rascals in office year after year when they prove every day that they are worthless.

Guaranteed Cure.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, upon this condition. If you are afflicted with a Cough, Cold, or any Lung, Throat or Chest trouble, and will use this remedy as directed, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer did we not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be relied on. It never disappoints. Trial bottles free at Alex. Wadsworth's Drugstore. Large bottles 50c, and $1.

He Will Not Do.

Tribune.

One of the Democratic campaign poets remarks of the Democratic standard-bearer, Mr. Cleveland, that "his foes are few." We are glad to believe that this assertion is trustworthy. Mr Cleveland is an amiable gentleman, so there is no reason why he should make foes; and we don't believe he does. But although his foes are few, those who purpose to vote against him because of the principles of which he is the exponent are many; so many that, as in 1888, he will fail to win. Speaking after the manner of the campaign poet, it may be said of him:

His foes are few,
But he will not do,
And the country will beat him in '92.

Newbern *Journal:* Mr. J. T. Patrick, Commissioner of Immigration, is interesting himself on behalf of the State in getting up an exhibit of live North Carolina game. Half a car load has already been sent him by Mr. J. D. Hensley, of this City, consisting of bear, eagles, foxes, racoons, and wild cats, and he will send another shipment, consisting of wild turkeys, geese, ducks and quail, and a superb buck. Mr. Patrick wants about two dozen does and fawns.

Dyspepsia and its attendant ills are quickly cured by Simmons Liver Regulator.

Newbern will have both waterworks and an electric street railway in the near future. The *Journal* says both will be urged forward with all reasonable dispatch.

Take Simmons Liver Regulator for headache, constipation; indigestion or billiousness.

The Commissioner of Agriculture says he has had good fortune in securing specimens of grain and grass, wheat, oats, rye, timothy etc. for the World's Fair exhibit.

For wakefullness, weakness or lack of energy take Simmons Liver Regulator.

The Quartermaster-General has shipped 500 tents to Wrightsville for the use of the State Guard at the encampment.

Many Persons
Are broken down from overwork or hot blood and need Brown's Iron Bitters. It rebuilds the system, aids digestion, removes excess of bile, and cures malaria. Get the genuine.

A High-Toned Smoke
Suited to the Taste of every Man, and
Ladies Do Not Object to Them.
FIVE
Mild, Pure and Sweet
Smokes
FOR
TEN CENTS. 2

A PATRIOTIC WORK.
Every person who is opposed to Free Trade Slavery and favors American Industrial Independence secured through the policy of Protection, should read the documents published by the American Protective Tariff League. As a patriotic citizen, it is your duty to place these documents in the hands of your friends. They are interesting and instructive, and embrace discussions of all phases of the Tariff question. The League publishes over 50 different documents, comprising nearly 600 pages of plainly printed, carefully edited and reliable information. Among the authors of these documents are, Hon. James G. Blaine; Wm. McKinley, Jr., Governor of Ohio; Senator S. M. Cullom, of Illinois; Senator Joseph N. Dolph, of Oregon, Ex-Consul to Liverpool; Senator A. S. Paddock, of Nebraska; Senator Frye, of Maine; Senator Casey, of North Dakota; Senator Justin S. Morril, of Vermont; Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, of Rhode Island; Hon. Thomas H. Dudley, of New Jersey; Hon. Robert P. Porter, of Washington; Prof. J. R. Dodge, of the Agricultural Department at Washington; Commodore W. H. T. Hughes; Hon. E. A. Hartshorn, of New York; Congressman Dolliver, of Iowa; Hon. B. F. Jones; David Hall Rice, of Boston; Ex-Congressman Perkins, of Kansas; Dr E. F. Miller, of New York; Hon. Geo. Draper, of Mass.; Hon. C. L. Edwards, of Texas; Judge Wm. Lawrence, of Ohio; Hon. D. G. Harriman, of New York; Hon. Geo. S. Bontwell, of Mass.; Hon. E. H. Amidown, of New York; Enoch Emsley, of Tennessee.
This complete set of documents will be sent to any address, post paid, for Fifty (50) Cents. Address, Wilbur F. Wakeman, Sec'y., No. 23 West Twenty-Third Street, New York.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

And other specialties for Gentlemen, Ladies, Boys and Misses are the
Best in the World.
See descriptive advertisement which will appear in this paper.
Take no Substitute, but insist on having W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES, with name and price stamped on bottom. Sold by
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Instruction is offered in four general courses of study, six brief courses, a large number of special courses, and in Law Medicine and Engineering. The Faculty includes twenty teachers.
Scholarships and loan funds are available for needy young men of talent and character. The next session begins Sept. 1. For catalogue and full information, address PRESIDENT WINSTON, at Chapel Hill, N. C.

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Drop Leaf, Fancy Cover, Large Drawers, Nickel Rings, Tucker, Ruffler, Binder, Four Widths of Hemmers
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TOWER'S TRADE FISH BRAND Oil Clothing
is warranted the Best in the World!
Is more WATERPROOF,
Is STRONGER, and
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Ask for the "FISH BRAND;" take no other.
A. J. TOWER & CO., Sole Agents, Baltimore, Md.

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SPECIAL FUN No. 19.
GREATEST VALUE ON EARTH.
Tyler's Famous Antique Oak Roll Top Desk complete, see special circular.
No. 4004, 3 ft. 6 in. long, not $19.50
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Also see new 150 page Catalogue for 1893. Great cut in prices. 30 per cent. off former list. SOME FUN.
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We refer to every Bank in Trinity Parish.
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BE progressive, inform yourself, investigate what we claim. If it is true you want to avail yourself of it. Hundreds of farmers and stock-feeders testify to its great merits.
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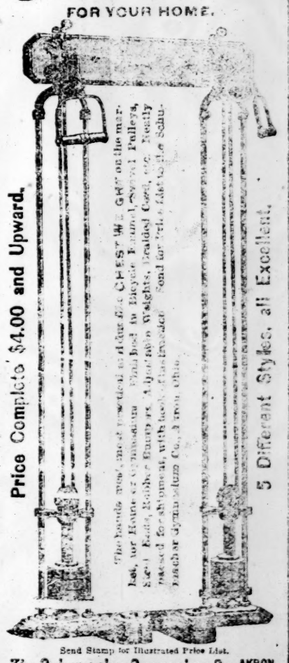
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WARRANTED 5 YEARS
Has a Large High Arm.
Has a Self-setting Needle.
Has a Self-threading Shuttle.
Has No Equal in Construction.
Has a Mechanical Appearance.
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Has a Perfect Adjustment.
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Has Stylish Furniture.
Has More Good Sewing Qualities and does a Larger Range of General Work than any Sewing Machine in the World.
Examine THE ROYAL for points of excellence, and you will buy no other.
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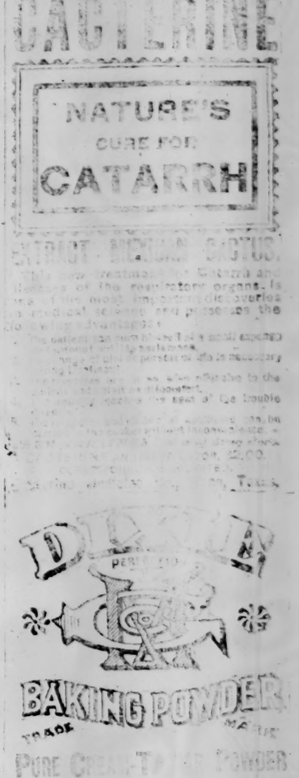

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THE WEST AGENT

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THREE LEAVES
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POWDER: SAFE, CURATIVE, BEAUTIFYING. 1, 2, 3
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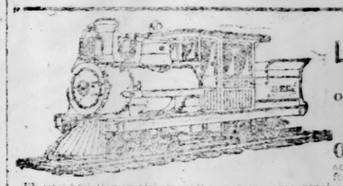
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LOGGING ENGINE
FOR ALL DUTIES.
On Logging and Mining Railways.
UNEQUALED
On rough roads, heavy grades and short curves. Built of steel, iron and wood, for any service, to burn coal, coke or wood. Send for Illustrated Catalogue of Tramway Locomotives, Cars, etc.
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ALL IN ONE INVALID CHAIR, COT AND HAMMOCK.
For the Camp, Lawn, Verandah, Parlor, Office and Library. ALWAYS IN PLACE.
It adjusts automatically at will of occupant to any position; a slight effort in one hand will keep it swinging.
The head, back, limbs and feet are all supported, giving perfect comfort and rest. Ask your furniture dealer to show you a sample.
It is easily folded and occupies very small space.
TO INTRODUCE THIS CHAIR, we will sell one direct to you for $8.00.
KENNEDY, BENNETT & CO.
MANSFIELD, O.

SYMPTOMS OF LIVER DISEASE.

Loss of appetite; bad breath; bad taste in the mouth; tongue coated; pain under the shoulder blade; in the back or side—often mistaken for rheumatism; sour stomach with flatulency and water brash; indigestion; bowels irregular or costive by turns; headache, with dull, heavy sensation; drowsiness, with sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done; dizziness; nausea; bad taste after eating; bad breath; dry cough; dry feeling; yellow appearance of the skin and whites of the eyes; chills, alternating with hot flashes; pain in the right side under the edge of the ribs, etc. These indications of Liver disease are often present in but few of the above symptoms.

A Safe, Reliable Remedy

that has never been known to fail, is

Take Simmons Liver Regulator

IT IS A PURELY VEGETABLE SPECIFIC FOR—

Malaria, Bilious Fevers, Mental Depression, Jaundice, Habitual Constipation, Colic.

PHYSICIANS OPINION.

Having used your valuable remedy for twenty years, and put up a vegetable preparation that we called Simmons Liver Regulator, we can say that we have found it to be the active principle of the entire list of diseases that it is recommended to cure, and as a general family remedy it is the best and most reliable medicine we have ever used, and we have no hesitation in recommending it to the afflicted. Washington, Ark.

ONLY GENUINE

with red Z on front of wrapper.

J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

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Mayor—W. G. Glover. Commissioners—W. G. Joyce, Geo. W. Cobb, C. W. Overman, E. F. Sparks and W. G. Underwood. Treasurer—G. M. Underwood. Clerk and Collector—[illegible]. Attorney—W. J. [illegible]. Constable—[illegible]. Commissioners—[illegible]. Recorder—[illegible]. Policemen—John [illegible].

Physicians—Drs. [illegible].

Churches—M. E. Church, South—Rev. [illegible], Pastor. Presbyterian—Rev. [illegible], Pastor. Episcopal—Rev. L. Williams, Rector. Baptist—Rev. [illegible], Pastor. Methodist—Rev. M. P. Hawkins. Primitive Baptist—Elder [illegible]. Free Church—Elder [illegible].

Lodges—Albemarle Lodge, No. 311—Dr. [illegible]. Pasquotank Lodge, No. 35—[illegible] Bradford [illegible]. Albemarle Lodge, No. 14—[illegible], Secy. Albemarle Council, [illegible]. Albemarle Encampment, C. E. [illegible]. Albemarle Degree [illegible].

J. D. Fullalove, County Commissioner, Secretary, Chairman Board Commissioners. H. Engle, Register of Deeds. [illegible] Overman, Clerk Superior Court. [illegible] Sawyer, Clerk Superior Court. [illegible], Recording Secretary. [illegible], Treasurer. [illegible], Coroner. [illegible], Surveyor. [illegible], Constable. [illegible], Constable. [illegible], Constable

Eating the Flesh of Poisoned Animals.

The subject of the use of the flesh of animals killed by poison has been studied by Schmidt-Mulheim with a view to determine whether, if eaten by men, such flesh would be injurious. As reported in the Revista Internazionale d'Igiene of Naples for June, 1891, it may be used without any danger whatever. Many savage races constantly use the flesh of the animals that have been killed with poisoned weapons and have never been injured by that means. Harms has proved (Universal Medical Magazine) that the flesh of animals that have been poisoned with nux vomica and with tartarized antimony is not at all hurtful; Feser has demonstrated the same fact in regard to strychine and eserine, Spallanzani, Zappi, and Sonnenschein have done the same for arsenic. Froehner and Knudson have made some experiments for this purpose with strychine and with eserine. They fed dogs with large quantities of mutton poisoned with strychine and eserine, and they found that no injury whatever was done to the animals. Besides, they themselves ate some of the poisoned meat and drank soup made from it, and found that the flavor was good and had no injurious effects whatever on the system. In regard to the alleged injurious effects caused by the meat of animals poisoned with hellebore, and which had eaten belladonna leaves, the authors have shown that the accounts published in this regard have not been proved and require further tests.—Science.

What Is a "Texas?"

"Very few people know the origin of the word texas, as applied to a certain part of a steamboat," said an old river captain at the Laclede last night. "All modern boats don't have the texas, though it was an essential of the old system in the halcyon days of steam boating. The texas, you know, is that apartment of the upper deck just beneath the pilothouse where the crew shifts sleep. The word was first applied in the troublous times of the '30s and '40s, when Texas was first fighting for liberation from the despotic rule of Mexico, and afterward when the United States was plunged into war with the Aztecs to maintain the rights the brave Texans had wrung from Santa Ana. Recruits from the United States were carried down the Mississippi to New Orleans, and thence across the Gulf to Texas to help the Lone Star men in their war. The boats that took them down the river were the first to construct the apartment for the crew, and that supports the pilothouse. This innovation in boat building made it possible for travelers to peer through the little windows from an elevation that enabled them to see a greater scope of country on both banks than they had before been accustomed to sweep with their vision. The innovation coming on just at the time that Texas was causing such a commotion all over the world, passengers and boatmen with one accord always referred to the apartment as the texas. The name has stuck to it ever since, and is about as good as any other, though I often hear people wonder at its origin."—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Eyesight SAVED.

"My boy had Scarlet Fever when 4 years old, leaving him very weak and with blood **poisoned with canker.** His eyes became inflamed, his sufferings were intense, and for 7 weeks he could not even open his eyes. I began giving him **HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA,** which soon cured him. I know it **saved his sight,** if not his very life." ANDIE F. BLACKMAN, 2888 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache.

"German Syrup"

Regis Leblanc is a French Canadian store keeper at Notre Dame de Stanbridge, Quebec, Can., who was cured of a severe attack of Congestion of the Lungs by Boschee's German Syrup. He has sold many a bottle of German Syrup on his personal recommendation. If you drop him a line he'll give you the full facts of the case direct, as he did us, and that Boschee's German Syrup brought him through nicely. It always will. It is a good medicine and thorough in its work.

NYNU—27

A SICK LIVER

Is the cause of most of the depressing, painful and unpleasant sensations and sufferings with which we are afflicted; and these sufferings will continue so long as the Liver is allowed to remain in this sick or sluggish condition.

To stimulate the Liver and other digestive organs to a normal condition and healthy activity, there is no better medicine than

RADWAY'S PILLS

The most perfect, safe and reliable Cathartic that has ever been compounded — PURELY VEGETABLE, positively containing no Mercury or other deleterious substances; having all the beneficial properties that Mercury is possessed of as a cathartic without the danger of any of its evil consequences, they have superseded Mercury, and have become the Pill of Modern Science. Elegantly coated and without taste, there is no difficulty in swallowing **RADWAY'S PILLS;** mild and gentle or thorough in their operations, according to the dose, they are the favorites of the present time.

They cure all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Loss of Appetite, Headache, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all the derangements of the Internal Viscera. 25 cents a box.—sold by druggists. DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren Street, N. Y. City.

Young Mothers!

We Offer You a Remedy which Insures Safety to Life of Mother and Child.

"MOTHER'S FRIEND"

Robs Confinement of its Pain, Horror and Risk.

After using one bottle of "Mother's Friend" I suffered but little pain, and did not experience that weakness afterward usual in such cases.—Mrs. ANNIE GAGE, Lamar, Mo., Jan. 15th, 1891.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.50 per bottle. Book to Mothers mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,
ATLANTA, GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

A WORLD'S FAIR GUIDE FREE.

Contains map of Chicago and 200 views, from ground-plan and picture and description of all the Fair buildings. Authentic and as good as those sold for 50cts. We send it free if you enclose this paper and 2 2c stamps for free plat of our $150 lots on $4 monthly payments at GRIFFITH, Chicago's coming factory suburb, if you also promise to show the plat to five other persons. Will you do it? Write to-day. LY DWIGGINS & CO., 490 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago, Ill.

TAKE

Tutt's Pills

The first dose often astonishes the invalid, giving elasticity of mind, bouyancy of body,

GOOD DIGESTION.

regular bowels and solid flesh. Price, 25c.

THEY FOUGHT ALL DAY.

Battle Between Carnegie Steel Workers and Pinkerton Men.

Many Killed on Both Sides During the Fierce Encounters.

Pennsylvania has had another experience with labor riots, and this time, as during the fearful scenes which were witnessed during the railroad riots of 1877, blood has been shed, life jeopardized and valuable property placed in danger. This time there was no destruction of property, but the mob was thoroughly well organized, well disciplined and had efficient officers at the head to conduct the operations. The force embraced all the men employed in the extensive plants of the Carnegie Iron and Steel Company at Homestead, some eight miles east of Pittsburg, and a battle which, for bloodthirstiness and boldness of execution, has not been excelled in actual warfare was waged from 4 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and only ceased when the force of Pinkertons brought to the place to protect the property, unconditionally surrendered, leaving their arms in the barges in which they had been transported to the works.

The riot was the culmination of the troubles which have been brewing at Homestead for the last month. With the utmost secrecy the Carnegie firm engaged 300 Pinkerton detectives, brought them from Chicago and other Western points, and, after the Sheriff's deputies were driven away from the Homestead plants, the firm decided to put the Pinkerton men into the works at once to protect the property, as well as the lives of any of the locked-out men who could be induced to return to work.

It was shortly after midnight when word reached Homestead that two barges filled with Pinkerton men had left a point on the Ohio River, a few miles below Pittsburg, for Homestead, and that they would attempt to force their way into the mill before morning. The word was carried to Homestead at once, and before 2 o'clock 6000 men, women and children lined the river banks on the lookout for the Pinkertons.

The barges were towed by two small steamers, and it was after 4 o'clock when they were sighted below Homestead. They headed for the river gate of the Carnegie mill yard. A thousand strikers were there before the gang planks could be thrown ashore. The mill yard fence had been run out into the river to protect just such a landing as was contemplated, but it fell like a paper wall before the rage of the strikers.

Up to this time there had not been a sign of life on the barges, but when within fifty feet of the shore the large doors at the end of the boats were thrown open and as many men as could conveniently stand on the little forward decks crowded quickly out.

One glance was enough to fire the blood of the most conservative of men, as through the rapidly coming day light was recognized the slouch-hatted, blue-coated, heavily armed Pinkerton men. Every one of the Pinkertons held in his hands a deadly double-barrelled Winchester rifle, and though three score of the glittering barrels were levelled directly at the mill men as the boat reached the shore, not a man retreated, but rather pressed closer to the shore in order to be the first to fall if necessary. The din was terrific as the lusty-lunged mill men vented their rage upon the intruders.

"Don't come on land or we'll brain you," they yelled.

"Why don't you work for your living like decent men?" they howled.

Not a word answered the Pinkertons, but as the boat touched the shore and a gang plank was thrown out, every Pinkerton man covered as many men as possible with his Winchester. Rage had now transformed the usual pacific Homestead men into demons. They knew no fear, but even jumped forward to wrest the death-dealing rifles from the hands of their enemies.

It will never be known definitely who fired the first shot which started the slaughter that has made so many homes of mourning. The first gun, however, was fired from the Pinkerton barge, and was thought to have been discharged by the Captain of the gang of men, who was afterward killed. The last moment before the slaughter, the crowd was surging downward against six of the leading mill workers, who stood with their backs to the Pinkertons, fairly under the muzzles of the rifles, trying to keep the mill men back from what seemed certain death. Clear as a bell, far above the roar of the angry crowd, came the voice of Hugh O'Donnell, as, hatless and coatless, he tried to check the angry men.

"In God's name," he cried, "my good fellows, keep back, don't press down and force them to do murder."

It was too late, the appeal was drowned by the sharp report of a Winchester from a man in the bow of the boat. The first ball had hardly left the smoking barrel on its mission of death before it was followed by a sheet of flame from a score of rifles in the Pinkerton's hands. William Foy, who stood at the front with his foot on the gang plank staggered, and fell, his blood gushing out. For a moment the crowd was struck dumb by the attack. Only the groans of several wounded men were heard. The echoes of the rifles had hardly reached the neighboring hills ere the crowd replied. Out from the semi-darkness of the morning flashed a wall of fire. The men on the bank, too, had arms and were using them.

The leader of the Pinkertons clapped his hand to his breast and fell overboard, sinking beneath the waves, while several other Pinkertons staggered back and were carried inside the boat by their comrades.

Instantly the Pinkertons were made to pay for their work. Every man of the first rank were shot down. Two fell into the water and were heard of no more. One other died, but his body was recovered and the others were seriously injured.

That was the opening of the battle. The firing from the barges at once became general.

As soon as day broke, the strikers secured a small brass ten-pounder cannon and planted it within a steel billet embrasure, so as to command the barges which were moored at the bank of the river. At the same time a force of more than 1000 men took up a position on the opposite side of the river, and also planted a cannon, which they protected with a breastwork of railroad ties. The fire from both sides was kept up, the barges having been pierced along the sides. Just before 9 o'clock the cannon were trained on the boats, and for several hours an awful bombardment was kept up. The stout oaken timbers forming the sides of the boat were splintered, but the heavy steel plates on the inside prevented the balls from penetrating the interior. Many of the strikers, however, were expert marksmen, and they sent shot after shot into the port holes in the boats, and inflicted terrible injury to the imprisoned men.

When it was found that little impression could be made by the cannon on the boats, an effort was made to fire the barges and thus compel the detectives to leave the vessels or suffer the terrible fate of being burned alive. Hose was procured and oil was spouted on the decks and sides of the barges. While this was being done, barrel after barrel of oil was emptied into the river above the mooring place, the object being to allow it to float against the boats and then ignite it. This was attempted several times, but the boats did not burn, and then the mob became infuriated and hurled dynamite bombs at the vessels.

The men also laid a natural gas pipe toward the boats. They wanted to send a strong stream of natural gas that would envelop the boat, and then light it with a torpedo.

The second conflict was precipitated when another effort was made by the Pinkerton men to effect a landing. Before the second attempt was made to land the officer in charge announced to the crowd of workmen assembled on the bank that his men were Pinkertons, and that he would land them if he had to mow down everybody in sight. He then ordered his men to advance, and as they advanced from the barge they were met by a shower of lead from the rifles and pistols of the tattered workmen. The officers fell back for an instant as if repulsed, but they were promply rallied, and, marching eight abreast, endeavored to get ashore. They were driven back again, however.

The steamer Little Bill, which had towed the Pinkerton men to Homestead, was compelled early in the day to leave the barges on the bank and under the fire of the strikers to convey the wounded Pinkerton men to a place where they could obtain treatment. When this was accomplished, the captain of the steamer tried to return and tow the barges into the middle of the river again, but he was not permitted to come near the bank.

The cannoneers across the river fired three cannon balls at the Little Bill. Their aim was bad, and one ball, entering the open hearth department, took off a man's head.

The number killed was now ten, and eleven wounded. The strikers asserted that besides the captain and lieutenant, four other men were shot and fell from the barge. One Pinkerton, becoming desparate, jumped off the rear and tried to swim. He was drowned. The pilot of the Little Bill was killed. The boat was driven off and proceeded down the river.

The men continued using dynamite sticks, throwing them over the piles of coal and iron. So many exploded in the water and did no damage, while others struck the boats and sent pieces flying in the air. At every successful shot the men rent the air with wild cheers. Sharpshooters were stationed at various places, and shot every time a Pinkerton man looked out to see the position of the men.

Finally the strikers' cannon burst and they resorted to dynamite. Great chunks of it were thrown at the boat, the most of which only splashed in the water.

Meanwhile the Pinkertons were huddled under deck, dragging in their dead and caring for their wounded, waiting for what seemed their certain doom, as all overtures of surrender had been refused.

Finally it was evident to everybody that they would soon die if they were not relieved, and the leaders of the strikers pleaded with their followers to allow the Pinkertons to surrender.

The appeal was drowned with shouts of "No!" "No!" "We'll kill them like dogs!" "They shall have no mercy!" but when, a few minutes later, the white handkerchief appeared on the top of one of the barges, the firing ceased and the strikers consented to a parley.

The Pinkerton men as soon as they found it was safe to talk, offered to surrender if the leaders guaranteed them protection. The promise was given, and 263 men marched off the boat and gave up their arms.

Then the promise that they should not be harmed seemed to be forgotten. They were driven like sheep between lines of strikers to the Opera House. All the way they were beaten first with fists and then with clubs, and every conceivable weapon. Every man was sore and covered with blood before he found shelter.

Having locked the Pinkertons up and surrounded the building with an armed guard the strikers telegraphed Sheriff McCleary to come to Homestead and take the prisoners to jail. The Sheriff left Pittsburg on the first train.

No sooner were the detectives safely in jail than the two barges were thoroughly searched by the Homestead men, and it is said that the guns, carriages and uniforms were removed. This may or may not be true. Barrels of oil were poured upon the two boats and they were burned to the water's edge at sunset.

A complete list of the killed and wounded was not obtainable, but as far as could be ascertained, eleven workmen and nine detectives were killed, and eighteen workmen and twenty-one detectives injured in the battle. In addition to this, at least 100 detectives were seriously injured by the strikers on the way to the jail. The imprisoned Pinkertons say that seven of their men were killed outright and eleven wounded. They have several dead men were thrown off the Little Bill into the river. The number of Pinkertons placed in the lock-up and rink was 234.

Governor Pattison went to the scene of conflict, and it was expected that he would order out a military force to preserve order.

At 12½ next morning a special train of ten cars backed quietly into the P., V. and C. depot, at Homestead. Sheriff McCleary and W. J. Brennan jumped from the train and hurried to the lock-up and the rink where the Pinkerton men were imprisoned. A moment later the prisoners were marched to the depot, and almost without a word they were hurried into the car waiting them. All the blinds were pulled down and not 200 people in the place knew that their enemies were being taken away. About fifty citizens of Homestead accompanied the prisoners to Pittsburg.

History of the Trouble.

The strike at Homestead is the result of a fight between Andrew Carnegie and the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. The Amalgamated Association consists of 60,000 members.

The immediate causes of the strike may be summed up as follows: The appointment of H. C. Frick, who is known to be opposed to organized labor, as Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Carnegie Steel Association; the declaration of an ultimatum to the Amalgamated Association, and the alleged neglect of Mr. Carnegie to arbitrate. Representatives of the Amalgamated Association state that the new scale contemplated such sweeping reductions that the men were not able to sign it.

After a long discussion the workmen agreed to accept a minimum price for steel billets of $24 a ton. Mr. Frick, however, would not go beyond $23. This made a difference of $1 per ton. An ultimatum was then made by Mr. Frick that the new wage scale be signed by midnight of June 24, and that after that hour there would be no conferences. Immediately after this Mr. Carnegie's representatives began to fortify the works at Homestead.

The great steel works at Homestead cover 110 acres. Twelve big buildings and a score of smaller shops and sheds occupy much of the space. Among these are the converting mill, where Bessemer steel is made, the beam mill, the plate mill, the armor plate mill, the open hearth mill, the finishing department, the ten-inch, the twenty-two-inch and the 119-inch mill, and the big plate pressing room.

The water for the works comes from the Monongahela River and is sufficient in quantity to supply a town of 50,000. One hundred and fifty boilers run the great engines, the pumps and the steam hammers.

Natural gas for fuel is furnished by the company's own well. About 4500 men are employed, and the output is four times as big as from the great Krupp works in Germany.

The Carnegie company has purchased 100 additional acres and will add it to the works next year. It is already fenced in by heavy barbed wire.

The steel works are completely surrounded by a stout board fence twelve feet high, built upon a foundation of slag three feet high. The fence is three miles long and is strung along the top with three strands of barbed wire, so connected with the electric plant that the turning of a switch makes the wires alive with a powerful current of electricity.

Hydrants are stationed at frequent intervals, from which great streams of hot or cold water can be poured. The fence is lighted with electric lights, while powerful search lights make the approaches as clear as day. Four-inch portholes are bored in the fence. The office is fenced additionally and a railroad track connects it with the Munhall station.

A bridge connects the office with a building outside the works. The place has been completely fortified, and preparations have been made to accommodate an army of defenders.

A big camera has been set up to take instantaneous pictures in case of riot. On the river front is an armed steel launch.

CHANGES IN CIRCULATION.

An Increase For the Fiscal Year of $103,005,783.

The United States Treasury Department's statement of changes in the circulation during last month and the fiscal year just closed shows a net decrease during June of $16,946,891; but for the twelve months ended June 30 an increase of $103,005,783.

Of the various kinds of money in circulation there was a decrease during June of $16,059,870 in gold certificates, $6,638,462 in United States notes, $3,900,000 in currency certificates, $404,362 in the new certificates, $349,816 subsidiary silver, $297,441 in standard silver dollars, $143,917 in gold coin and $121,008 in National bank notes. On the other hand there was an increase of $10,982,985 in silver Treasury notes.

The total circulation of the country on July 1, the beginning of the new fiscal year, is placed at $1,603,078,338, against $1,593,067,555 on July 1, 1891, a net increase during the last fiscal year of $103,005,783.

During June there was a net decrease of $11,014,707 in money and bullion held in the Treasury. There was a decrease of $12,832,259 in gold coin, $4,000,000 in silver Treasury notes, $3,117,127 in gold bullion and $334,783 in subsidiary silver; while the store of standard silver dollars increased $720,816; United States notes, $6,638,462; National bank notes, $335,599, and silver bullion, $4,167,575.

WAR ON BANDITS.

Their Leader is Caught, Tortured, and Put to Death in Mexico.

The people of the town of Elzulau, Mexico, have been terrorized for the past three months by a band of brigands under the leadership of Martial Casillas, one of the most desperate men in Mexico. They have committed many murders and robberies. A few days ago they made one of their raids into Elzulau and got away with a large amount of merchandise, killing Jose Loza, a prominent citizen. A large posse of indignant citizens was organized and went in pursuit of the bandits, who sought refuge in the mountains.

Finally the rendezvous of Casillas and his men was found, and an attempt was made to capture them. Desperate resistance was made. Two of the bandits were killed and three wounded. Casillas was captured and taken to Elzulau, where, after being tortured, he was shot to death. He divulged the hiding place of a large amount of the plunder.

As a result of the recent flood in the Mississippi region the railroads centering in East St. Louis, Ill., have decided to increase at least two feet the height of their tracks for a distance of two miles which is beyond the height reached by the water.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

MANY employes at the Philadelphia (Penn.) Mint were discharged because the appropriation is exhausted.

MRS. CHESTER BULLIS, of Steven's Mills, in Troy, Vt., was shot through the heart and instantly killed by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of her twelve year-old son.

THE extensive operations in iron and steel formerly conducted at and around Pittsburg, Penn., under fifteen firms' names, will hereafter be conducted by the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited. The capital will be $25,000,000, and the consolidated concern will employ 40,000 men.

SEVEN more ballot box stuffers were sent to the State Prison by Judge Lippincott in Jersey City, N. J.

YALE'S crew defeated Harvard's on the Thames, at New London, Conn.; the wearers of the blue covered the four-mile course in twenty minutes and forty-eight seconds, while the crimsons crossed the line just fifty-four seconds later. Yale freshmen beat Columbia and Harvard freshmen.

A BALLOON which ascended from Boston (Mass.) Common, in the presence of a great crowd, collapsed when over the harbor; two of its three occupants lost their lives.

THE cities of Quincy, Mass., and Paterson, N. J., celebrated their centennials.

THROUGHOUT the Eastern and Middle States the Fourth of July was widely celebrated with sports, fireworks and more sedate methods. Tammany had her usual orations in New York City, and the people of Rye, N. Y., heard speeches from Murat Halstead and Whitelaw Reid. The Fourth was celebrated as usual at Roseland Park, Woodstock, Conn.; addresses were delivered by Secretary Tracy, Senator Frye, Attorney-General Miller and other well known men.

HOTEL KEEPER SLATER and Mrs. Kellert were drowned in Esopus Lake, N. Y. They were boating with Mrs. Wheatley and Mrs. Kellert's infant child, when the women got frightened at a dog and upset the craft.

JOHN DE LEER, aged sixty, was shot and killed by his nephew, Martin De Leer, in Great Barrington, Mass., in a quarrel over money.

GOVERNOR ABBETT and twenty-five Congressmen reviewed a parade in honor of the Centennial of Paterson, N. J.

THE amount of Defaulter Dann's shortage in the National Savings Bank at Buffalo, N. Y., is $426,636.

MRS. POLINSKI was picking raspberries on a mountain near Mill Creek, Penn., when a rattlesnake attacked her. She grabbed the reptile by the neck and smashed its head with a stone, but not before the snake had put his fangs in her arm several times. She died five hours after being bitten.

South and West.

THE Kansas Republican State Convention at Topeka nominated A. W. Smith for Governor on the fifth ballot. R. Moore was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor on the third ballot.

IN the central and northern parts of Kansas, it is said, at least 20,000 farm hands are needed. The wheat crop this year will probably exceed that of any previous year in the history of the State. The corn crop will also exceed any former yield.

GOVERNOR HOGG, of Texas, was officially notified by Lazelle County officials that people would perish there of starvation unless provisions be sent immediately.

THE most severe storm in years passed over Northwestern Ohio. The tornado did the greatest amount of damage east of Lima, houses being blown down at Harrod, Foraker, Alger and other points. The town of Carey was almost destroyed by a tornado. No lives were lost, but the damage to property will reach $30,000 or $40,000.

THE Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, Democratic candidate for Vice-President, delivered the Fourth of July oration at Peoria, Ill., and was greeted by thousands of citizens.

WILSON M. TYLER, one of the wealthiest bankers in Vincennes, Ind., committed suicide a few days ago.

RUFUS JOHNSON, Laura Lewis and Ida Swanson, all of St. Paul, Minn., were drowned while boating on Spring Lake, Minnatonka.

JOSEPH, Zacharia and Henry Martin, three brothers, aged twenty-five, seventeen and thirteen, were drowned in Kings River near Huron, Cal., while bathing.

THE Arapahoe Indians are doing the ghost dance on their reservation in the Indian Territory to the great alarm of the white settlers near by.

Washington.

L. A. DENT, who was Secretary Blaine's private secretary, has been appointed to act in that capacity for the present Secretary of State.

EX-SECRETARY BLAINE has sent the President a cordial acknowledgement of the receipt of his telegram of sympathy and condolence at the death of his son, Emmons Blaine.

THE President spent a quiet and uneventful Fourth of July. Returning from the celebration at the monument to the Executive Mansion about 10 o'clock, he occupied his time until the luncheon hour by looking over his mail and going through some official papers. In the afternoon he took a drive with Mrs. Harrison out into the country, away from the noise and din of the city.

HAROLD M. SEWALL, of Maine, Consul-General at Samoa, has tendered his resignation and it has been accepted by the President.

A TELEGRAM was received at the Treasury Department from Special Agent Williams at Port Townsend, Washington, confirming the news of the capture by the revenue cutter Corwin of the British supply steamer Coquillan in Alaskan waters.

CAPTAIN S. G. MILLS, Fifth Artillery, United States Army, has been appointed Commandant of Cadets at the West Point Military Academy, to succeed Lieutenant-Colonel Hawkins, relieved.

W. J. CAMPBELL, of Chicago, has declined to serve as Chairman of the Republican National Committee, being unable to arrange his business affairs.

THE President has signed the Agricultural Appropriation bill and approved the bill appropriating $50,000 for the erection of a statue of General W. T. Sherman in Washington.

GENERAL J. C. KELTON, retired, has been appointed Governor of the Soldiers' Home in Washington.

Foreign.

THE Inman Line steamer City of Chicago ran into a cliff on the southwest coast of Ireland. The passengers and mails were saved.

CHOLERA continues to advance in Trans-Caspian, Russia. Many deaths are reported. The number of cases of cholera in the outskirts of Paris is increasing; quarantine has been established against the plague.

THE first returns from contested districts in the English elections showed many Liberal gains and indications that the Home Rulers would win.

HENRY M. STANLEY, the explorer, has been defeated as a candidate for the British Parliament for North Lambath in the Liberal-Unionist interest.

THE notorious murderer known as Matthias Hadelt has been guillotined at Valence, France.

FIVE recruits who were on their way to Munster, Germany, to report for duty, began skylarking while crossing the River Werra, and their boat capsizing they were all drowned.

THE three men who caused the Birkenberg mine fire in Bohemia, by which 200 lost their lives, have been sentenced—Kirz, who threw the burning wick, to three years; Kabode to two years, and Havelka, who confessed, to eighteen months.

ANDREW CARNEGIE, the American ironmaster, has received the freedom of the City of Aberdeen, Scotland, in recognition of his gift of $5000 to the Aberdeen library.

TWO MURDERERS LYNCHED.

A Militia Company Refuses to Defend the Jail.

Smith Tooley and John L. Adams, alias Totch, were hanged a few nights ago about twenty minutes past twelve o'clock in the courthouse yard at Vicksburg, Miss., by a mob of fully 700 white citizens. The Warren Light Artillery declined to defend the jail and the crowd had no resistance. Tooley was found alone in his cell and was knocked down and taken out into the street in front of the jail, where he was cross-questioned. Meantime, Adams was brought out. Henry Adams, brother of the murdered man, pleaded with the avengers, but in vain. Tooley was taken over to the court house and finally to the court room, in which were 500 people. Here the examination was resumed. Both were cool. The people finally grew weary of the fruitless examination and a rush was made down stairs with the prisoners. Both were then hanged.

Their crime was the murder of Mr. Benson Blake, a planter and merchant, at Redwood—the culmination of thirteen robberies and assassinations within the past twelve months.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

News About the Lawmakers and Departments at Washington.

The Stewart Free Silver Bill Passes the Senate.

The Stewart Free Coinage bill, amended so as to include in its operation all the bullion now held by the United States Treasury Department has passed the Senate by a vote of twenty-nine to twenty-five.

The result was received with applause in the galleries and much demonstration of pleasure among the silver Senators on the floor. The contest lasted from 2 o'clock until 4:30, and was witnessed by many members of the House, who stood patiently in the in the spaces in the rear of the seats.

At 2 o'clock, the hour fixed by the unanimous consent agreement for the taking of the vote; Senator Gorman came to the front as one of the opponents of free silver, and virtually took the lead in that direction.

The Senate refused to recommit the Silver bill to the Finance Committee by a vote of thirty-one to twenty-eight. This was a test vote and a victory for the silver men.

Dilatory motions of various kinds were for a time resorted to, and after some filibustering the bill was reported from the Committee of the Whole to the Senate with the following amendment attached to it, on motion of Senator Morgan: "That the Secretary of the Treasury shall proceed to have coined all the silver bullion in the Treasury purchased with silver coin certificates."

Mr. Morgan explained that as the bill repealed the act of 1890, there would be no provision for coinage of silver dollars unless this amendment was adopted. The bill was ordered to a third reading, and passed, 29 to 25.

The final vote on the adoption of the bill was, in detail, as follows: Yeas—Democrats: Bate, Berry, Blackburn, Blodgett, Butler, Cockrell, Faulkner, George, Harris, Hill, Kenna, Kyle (Farmers' Alliance), Mills, Morgan, Ransom, Turpie and Vest, 17; Republicans: Allen, Cameron, Dubois, Jones (Nev.), Mitchell, Peffer (Farmers' Alliance), Sanders, Shoup, Squire, Stewart, Teller and Wolcott, 12; total, 29. Nays—Democrats: Brice, Carlisle, Gorman, Gray, McPherson, Palmer and White, 7; Republicans: Allison, Carey, Cullom, Davis, Dawes, Dixon, Dolph, Felton, Gallinger, Hale, Hawley, Manderson, Perkins, Proctor, Sawyer, Stockbridge, Warren, Washburn, 18; total, 25.

The text of the amended silver bill, as it went to the House for concurrence, was as follows:

"That the owner of silver bullion may deposit the same at any mint of the United States to be coined for his benefit, and it shall be the duty of the proper officers, upon the terms and conditions which are provided by law for the deposit and coinage of gold, to coin such silver bullion into the standard dollars authorized by the act of February 28, 1878, entitled: 'An act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar, and to restore its legal tender character,' and such coins shall be a legal tender for all debts and dues, public and private.

"That the Secretary of the Treasury shall proceed to have coined all the silver bullion in the Treasury purchased with silver certificates.

"The act of July 14, 1890, entitled 'An act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of Treasury notes thereon, and for other purposes,' is hereby repealed."

The Government Finances.

The monthly public debt statement, just issued from the United States Treasury Department, shows a reduction in the debt during last month of $1,826,903, and during the fiscal year just closed of $11,386,399. The total debt, less $126,692,377 gold reserve and net cash balance, is $841,526,463, and of this amount $585,022,380 is interest-bearing debt, made up of $559,664,830 four per cent. and $25,364,500 two per cent. bonds.

The surplus in the Treasury, including the $100,000,000 gold greenback redemption fund, is $126,692,377, against about $154,000,000 on July 1 a year ago. Of the surplus in the Treasury, National bank depositories hold $17,336,589, against $28,700,419 on July 1, 1891.

Government receipts from all sources during June aggregated $31,219,117, or half a million more than in June, 1891; customs receipts were $14,618,495, against $14,168,745 in June a year ago, and internal revenue receipts were $14,779,922, or nearly a million more than in June a year ago.

The receipts for the fiscal year just closed aggregate $356,933,302, against $401,976,192 during the preceding year.

Customs receipts during the year just closed aggregated $177,883,034, or forty-one and a half millions less than during the preceding year; internal revenue receipts were $153,543,255, or nearly eight millions more than in the preceding year, and receipts from miscellaneous sources were $24,924,175, or about five millions less than during the preceding year.

While the revenues of the Government for the last fiscal year were $45,000,000 less than during the previous year, the expenditures aggregated $361,318,669, or twenty-eight millions less than during the preceding year.

General Johnston, Commissioner.

The President sent to the Senate the name of George D. Johnston, of Louisiana, to be a Civil Service Commissioner, vice Hugh S. Thompson, resigned. Mr. Johnston was a Brigade-General in the Confederate Army, serving from Alabama. After the war he went to Louisiana, and remained several years, returning to Alabama to take charge of the Agricultural College at Tuscaloosa. Thence he went to South Carolina, where also he was at the head of a State institution of learning.

About a year ago Mr. Johnston took up his residence a second time in Louisiana, and became active in the anti-lottery campaign then being waged. He visited the North as an agent of the anti-lottery organization. His appointment was urged by the Louisiana and Mississippi Senators especially. Senator White speaks of him as an excellent man, and the appointment as a limirable. General Johnston is about fifty-five years old.

The Treaty Violated.

The President has just sent a message to the Senate in which he states that the position taken by this Government, as expressed in his previous communication to the Senate, that the canal tolls and regulations of Canada, of which complaint has been made, are in violation of the treaty with Great Britain, is not shaken, but rather confirmed.

The Sugar Bounty.

A statement prepared at the Internal Revenue Bureau shows that during the past fiscal year sugar bounty was paid to the amount of $7,339,045, as follows: Cane sugar, $7,065,285; beet sugar, $240,098; sorghum sugar, $22,197; maple sugar, $2465.

INCREASE IN WEALTH,

We Are Already $152,000,000 Richer Than We Were Last Year.

The Bureau of Statistics of the United States Treasury Department has issued a statement showing that exports of domestic merchandise for May last aggregated in value $68,592,766; for the same month last year, $56,784,984. For the eleven months ended May 31 last the exports were valued at $852,557,802; for the corresponding period last year they aggregated $816,211,591.

Imports of merchandise for the month of May last aggregated $68,694,133; for the same period last year, $71,993,623. For eleven months ended May 31 last the imports aggregated $755,382,985; for the same period last year, $771,453,971.

The exports of gold and silver coin and bullion in May last aggregated in value $5,729,917; for the same month last year, $31,298,502. Imports of gold and silver coin and bullion for May last were valued at $2,054,098; for the same month last year, $1,353,984.

Immigration for the month of May last aggregated 92,242; for the same month last year, 85,941. For eleven months ended May 31 last 546,200 immigrants arrived at United States ports, and for the same period last year, 487,179.

HAD RATHER DROWN.

Six Workmen Accidentally Forced to Make the Choice.

While a number of workmen were engaged in repairing the wooden bridge which crosses the River Ebro at Tortosa, Spain, a fire which was used for melting pitch communicated to the woodwork and set the structure on fire. The pitch also caught fire and six of the workmen were enveloped in the flames. They jumped into the river and before assistance could reach them two were drowned. The others were rescued in a terribly burned condition.

The Bishop's palace and the Custom House, both of which were located near the bridge, were set on fire. The bridge was completely destroyed.

Sailors' Pets.

The sailors, particularly those on board our iron-clad men-of-war, are very partial to having pets at sea with them. This custom is not commonly forbidden by the commanding officers, for the life of a sailor is at best but a lonely and monotonous one, and he requires the companionship and recreation that are afforded by the presence of some animal. Some one of these pets is usually the favorite, and is acknowledged by all, from captain down to cabin boy, as a mascot.

The mascot of the Baltimore was a goat. When she was put in commission he was duly entered on the vessel's papers as "William Goat." He is an old salt, having been in Uncle Sam's navy since he was a kid. He will only consent to go ashore when the first cutter is lowered for "His Goatship," and he listens to the service every Sunday morning in as exemplary a manner as any of the other tars.

On board the Richmond at one time a hog was kept as a mascot. He had a bath every morning and always presented a neat appearance. His principal amusement consisted in pacing the deck with all the precision and dignity of an officer of the guard. He became almost too fat to move and was allowed to die a natural death. The sentiment of his shipmates is well expressed in these lines:

As for eating a rasher
Of what they took pride in,
They'd as soon think of eating
The pan it was fried in.

Monkeys are very common on board ships plying in tropical and semi-tropical waters. The Yorktown, the Yantic and many other ships carry mastiffs. Some carry cats, and Cape pigeons are pets on the vessels of the Pacific squadron. The Chicago, the flagship of the white squadron, has a pet parrot that has one very bad fault for a seagoing bird. It has learned several words of command, and can imitate the voice of nearly every officer on board. Its delight is to yell out, when the men are at dinner, "All the first cutters!"—and accompanying the words with an excellent imitation of the boatswain's pipe—and see the crew come tumbling up from below.

When the Thetis was in the Arctic seas she had a seal for a pet, but soon tired of it. It would do nothing but eat seven meals a day, bathe in a tub and lie on its side to be scratched and petted. All attempts to educate it or to make a learned seal of it resulted in most dismal failure.

A similar effort on the part of the officers of the Bear, who tried to make a pet of an Arctic bear cub which they had caught, resulted in a like failure. The cub allowed no familiarity of any kind, but would walk up and down the deck, looking straight ahead and growling and gnawing at everything that came in its way.—New York Herald.

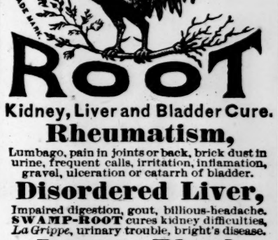
When Snake Poison Is Harmless.

Nature seems to have provided that no poison which acts externally shall have any effect internally and vice versa. Thus the most deadly snake venom can be swallowed with impunity, the juice of the stomach presumably decomposing it and rendering it harmless. Many experiments have been made to prove this. On one occasion recorded by Humboldt one person swallowed the whole of the poison that could be obtained from four Italian vipers without suffering any bad consequences. In the same way the poison from the envenomed arrows of South American Indians can be swallowed with safety, provided only that there is no wound on the lips or inside of the mouth.—Washington Post.

A Scythe as Old as Moses.

An Egyptian scythe, dug up on the banks of the Nile in 1890, is exhibited among the antiquities in the private museum of Flinders Petrie, London. The shaft of the instrument is of wood set with a row of fine flint saws, which are securely cemented in a groove. This discovery answers the oft-asked question: How did the stone age man harvest his crops?—St. Louis Republic.

SYRUP of FIGS



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.